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I, Wayne E. Nacker Wayne E. Nacker certify that I have deposited this paper by facsimile (571 273 8300) with the USPTO on 11 April 2006.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	Docket No. 0005-GL-US
)	
Andrew T. Hunt et al.)	
)	Art Unit: 1762
Serial No. 10/030,446 Conf. 5908)	
)	Examiner: William P. Fletcher III
Filed: 2 January 2002)	
)	
For: METHODS OF COATING CERAMICS)	
USING CCVD)	

Amendment in Response to Office Action of 21 March 2006

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The Claims, attached hereto, are amended in response to the Examiner's Office Action of 21 March 2006. The limitations of previously submitted and now-cancelled Claim 61 have been inserted in currently amended Claim 48. This limitation recites that between application of the first and second heat sources, a temperature reduction of 10% to 90% of the initial temperature elevation from the first heat source is given sufficient time to occur. It is believed that Claim 48 is not obvious from Hunt et al. (EP 0 976 847 A2 (US 6,368,655)) (Hereinafter, "Hunt '655").

In rejecting Claim 61, the Examiner concedes that this limitation is not taught in Hunt '655. This limitation is not obvious from Hunt '655. The Examiner formulates his rejection on the teaching in Hunt '655 of multiple coating heads, and suggesting that there would be "inherent thermal recovery" between application of heat from a first coating head and a second coating head. This teaching is found only in Col. 7, lines 44-55 and reads:

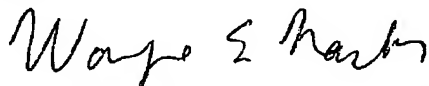
Large substrates can be coated either by having the coating head traverse the substrate repeatedly in a raster or similar predetermined pattern, or by traversing the substrate with an array of coating heads arranged to cumulatively provide a uniform coating, or by rastering an array of coating heads. In addition to permitting the thin film coating of articles which previously were too large to be coated, this technique permits the coating of larger units of those substrates which previously were coated under vacuum conditions. Manufacturing economies can be achieved by coating larger units of these substrates, especially when mass production of the substrates is involved.

This passage relates only to coating efficiency speed, providing enough coating sources to efficiently coat a large substrate. While there might be some inherent thermal

recovery, for example, between when a first of a rastering coating head contacts an area and a second rastering coating heat contacts the same area, thermal recovery is not the goal. As coating efficiency is not the goal, and as there is nothing in this passage pertaining to coating heat-sensitive substrates, e.g., glass or polymer, there is nothing to teach or suggest that thermal recover would be up to 10% of initial thermal heating as now recited in Claim 48. 10% cooling between heating with two coating heads is by no means insignificant. If one coating head heated the substrate 200°C, the time between heating by the two coating heads would have to be long enough to allow cooling by 20°C to meet the limitations of currently presented Claim 48. This amount of time would be inconsistent with the desire for efficient coating in Hunt '655.

As Hunt '655 does not address the problem of heat-sensitive substrates that is addressed in the present application, and as the purpose of multiple coating heads in '655 for efficient coating rates goes against the need for sufficient, e.g., 10% to 90%, thermal recovery recited in Claim 48, it is submitted that Claim 48, and the claims depending therefrom are patentable over Hunt '655.

Respectfully Submitted



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